BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	W M Parsley
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	E A Osborne
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	Wm J Hill
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	S McD Tate
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	W L Davidson
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	H MacRae
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	J H Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	H T Guion
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
14	R. Tyler Bennett	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
15	[illegible] MacRae	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
16	John S McElroy	John C Lamb	
17	Wm F Martin	Forney George	C M Andrews
18	Thos J Purdie	Wm G Robinson	
19	Thomas J Toon	Nelson Slough	W S Rankin
20			C C Cole
21	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Blacknall
22	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	T D Love
23	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	W S Grady
24	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	J T Jones
25	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J C Webb
26	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	
27	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	W B Creasman
28	Robert R Vance		W W Sillers
29	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	
30	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	D G Coward
31	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	T W Mayhew
32	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	
33	Wm J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
34	Hart W Ransom	John G Jones	
35	No field org'zation		
36	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
37	Wm J Boke	Robert F Armfield	John Ashford
38	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
39	No field org'zation		
40	John A Baker		
41	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
42	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
43	Jos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
44	J W Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
45	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
46	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A B Crudup
47	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
48	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
49	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
50	Hector McKethan		
51	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
52	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
53	Jas C S McDowell	K M Marchison	A Ellis
54	Jno K Connally	Alfred H Belo	M T Smith
55	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
56	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
57	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
58	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
59	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
60	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
61	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
62	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
63	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
64		George N Folk	
65			

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Ball's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis's Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

The Northern papers contain long and detailed accounts of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra, which took place in St. Georges' Chapel, Windsor, on the 10th March. As the English royal family keeps a poet, the occasion of course demanded suitable verses from Mr. Tennyson. Here they go:

THE LAUREATE WELCOME.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON—POET LAUREATE.

Sea-kings' daughter from over the sea.
Alexandra!
Saxon and Norman and Danes are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome for thee.
Alexandra!
Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet!
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street!
Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet,
Scatter the blossom under her feet!
Break, happy land into earlier flowers!
Make music, O bird, in the new budded bowers!
Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours!
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet blare!
Flags flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames on the windy headland flare!
Utter your jubilee steeple and spire!
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
Flash, ye cities in rivers of fire!
Welcome her, welcome the lands desire!
Alexandra!
Sea-kings' daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea,
O joy to the people, and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us, and make us your own;
For Saxon, or Dane, or Norman we,
Teuton, or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Danes in our welcome for thee,
Alexandra!

FORREST'S LAST DASH.—The Chattanooga *Rebel*, in alluding to the last raid of Gen. Forrest's cavalry, says: Brentwood is half way between Nashville and Franklin. An attack upon the garrison stationed there had to be made by a flank movement upon the enemy's advance, the line of which extends as far as Spring Hill. Hence Gen. Forrest penetrated thirty miles into the heart of Rosecrans' camp, beat down an important barricade, burnt a chief causeway, captured a large force and rode away again with his trophies to Columbia. No feat of the kind has graced the arms of our cavalry since the splendid dash of the same great chief upon Murfreesboro' last summer.

"The consequence will prove more significant than the

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 4, 1863. NO. 125.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all Advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squared will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have taken pains to enquire concerning the wheat crop of our farmers, recently, and they inform us that it does not look remarkably well, or does it appear to be in the background; and say that the best yields are not always consequent from very forward prospects at this early season of the year.

A good many have told us that they have sowed four or five times the amount put in by them on previous years.—*Greenville Enterprise, 26th.*

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 1st instant, by Rev. J. D. Hufham, Col. C. B. ALLEN to Mrs. M. J. HILL, all of this city.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c@$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1@$1 25
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	90c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$3 50@4
NAILS—Scarce	$1.
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2ND, between the Planter's Hotel and the Post Office, or on Market Square, a POCKET BOOK containing nearly $175. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the PLANTER'S HOTEL or PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 3-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

March 18-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863.
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 103d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.

Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.

March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.

March 24-tf.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the

March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.

March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK.

March 13-tf

REWARDS.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of bearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either.

RALPH A. CAPEHEART.

Feb 25-tf

DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. B. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.

March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail feels, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,

March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,

Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.

March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 21-2m*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION—CARGO STEAMSHIP LIZZIE.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 3D, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported direct per Steamer Lizzie, viz:

20 bags Prime Coffee
25 barrels Brown Sugar.
125 boxes Castile Soap
50 boxes Super Sperm Candles
5 boxes Extra Sperm Candles
60 boxes Star Candles, 40 pounds each
65 boxes Star Candles, 20 pounds each
40 dozen best English Mustard
60 boxes Extract Logwood
10 casks Soda Ash
10 casks Sal Soda
20 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
15 chests Congou Tea
15 barrles Copperas
5 casks Kerosene Oil
6 barrels Mackerel
4 barrels Cuba Molasses
3 barrels and 150 bags Table Salt
15 boxes Fancy Soap
100 dozen Brooms
600 gross Matches
20 baskets Champagne
20 sides Sole Leather
144 pairs Ladies' Congress Gaiters, super
144 pairs Misses Assorted Boots
647 pairs Men's and Ladies' Shoes, assorted
44 reams Commercial Note Paper
14 M. Buff Envelopes
500 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton
224 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
17 pieces Chambrey
6 pieces Stripes
16 pieces Satinett
100 packs Pins
10 M. Needles, &c., &c., &c.

March 28-td

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,

Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.

March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIano Forte for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS.

AND

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED

AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shoosong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.
Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.

March 17 3w

Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. F. H. RUSS.

March 17-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, OF FOUR horse power. Apply [illegible] PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- -	3 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

Some of our amiable friends think our appeals for peace are too strong. It may be so, but no feeble appeal that has been made by us is half as strong as the great mass of the people, North and South, at home and in the army, would make could they only be heard.

We ask for no dishonorable peace; we would accept no peace that would degrade our people, and would scorn any peace that refused the South her rights—but we want peace nevertheless. We have lost all hope of succor from abroad, without which hope the war would hardly ever have been commenced; and believing that the parties who commenced this war must eventually settle it by compromise and conciliation, we think it could be better done now than at the end of one or two years more. Of course the South cannot stop the war without the North will agree to a settlement that will be satisfactory to us, but we would have our Government hold itself ready at all times to catch at any and everything, whether it be revolution at the North or overtures from the Northwestern States, that may tend to put a stop to the struggle.

Some people never look ahead of the nose on their faces. We look beyond the present "situation" in this struggle, and while we do not fear subjugation by the enemy, provided our people left at home to labor will do their duty as those who are in the army are doing theirs, we are opposed to prolonging the struggle one hour longer than we can withdraw with our honor and rights intact.

We have said that this trouble must be settled, if ever settled at all, by mutual concession and compromise; and yet we have men—out of the army—who are for fighting to the last man and the last dollar rather than make the slightest concession in a treaty for a settlement and independence. They want to fight until the enemy are driven from our soil, &c. Would that we could be so sanguine about driving them away as some of our friends; and we think if some of them would change places with some of the emaciated veterans on the Rappahannock, whose families are at home entirely destitute and their own rations reduced to two ounces of bacon and one pound of flour a day, they might change their minds in reference to the present and possible future of this struggle.

We would prefer any suffering the enemy can possibly inflict upon us to grounding arms in dishonor, but we have believed and believe now that a settlement on the basis of separation may be had if the people of the two sections favorable to peace be allowed to express their wishes. We hail every indication of peace at the North, but we give the advocates of peace in that section poor encouragement indeed by threats of venegeance and hounding on the dogs of war. While the right hand keeps the sword uplifted to strike the invader and despoiler of our homes, let the left extend the olive branch to such men as Hon. Ben. Wood, Vorhees, Saulsbury and others, who have the Roman courage to stand up there and denounce Lincoln and his slavish tyranny, and demand that this war stop even if the independence of the South have to be acknowledged as a condition of peace. Let our government and people make known to these brave and patriotic men that as soon as they can secure the popular voice that we are ready to negotiate a liberal and satisfactory settlement with them, and the assurance will nerve them to renewed exertions, the Northern masses, who are the sufferers, will begin to talk and think, and we may begin to see the beginning of the end.

We are not ahead of the people on the subject of peace, but a long ways behind them.

W. E. Dulin, Esq., who for some time has occupied the position of Chief Operator in the Telegraph Office in this city, has resigned that position. Mr. Dulin has been at the head of the office here ever since we have been connected with the city press, and it affords us much pleasure to say that we have ever found him attentive, courteous and obliging, and if his labors have been as satisfactory to the company as to the public they sustain a heavy loss in his withdrawal. We regret very much his leaving ourself and would have been glad that the Company could have retained his services.

Mr. Dulin is succeeded in the management of the office by Mr. Clinton, an excellent operator and a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

Yesterday was warm and pleasant. People who had no wood could get along very well without fires. Of course there was a proportionate tumbling in the price of wood and the faces of the wood *haulers* were as long as the faces of the hired mourners at a State funeral.

Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of that State, in extra session, on the 3rd day of April, which is today.

South Carolina is a gallant little State—the people are brave and chivalrous, and while we have at times been compelled to condemn the course of some of her leading politicians, we have ever admired the exalted virtues of our sister State. What we have said about the people of Charleston and Savannah on account of their refusal to receive North Carolina treasury notes from our soldiers, was uttered in obedience to a sense of duty, and we should have despised ourself had we not protested against such treatment at the hands of an adjoining States. The strangest thing connected with the wrong, however, is the fact that some of our own people, ever the apologists and defenders of those who abuse or wrong their own State, have attempted to defend those who have indignantly refused to receive our treasury notes. The *Mercury* takes a different view of the matter, as we are glad to see from the following:

North Carolina Money.—We regret to learn that considerable inconvenience has been felt by the North Carolina troops now on this coast, owing to the refusal of the people, in many instances, to receive North Carolina State currency in payment for purchases. The reluctance to take this kind of money is, of course, due solely to the fact that it has never hitherto circulated here, and is, consequently, unfamiliar to the mass of our population. In point of fact, the North Carolina notes are fully as good as any money now in circulation, and the credit of that staunch old State stands quite as high as that of any other member of the Confederacy. We hope, therefore, that a more accommodating spirit may be manifested hereafter by the people of this State, and that the gallant sons of North Carolina, who are here to repel the invader from our homes, may have no further cause for complaint in this respect.

Lamb sold at $2 per lb and Oysters at $6 a gallon, at Richmond, on Tuesday.

Our army at Vicksburg is said to be abundantly supplied with provisions. We hope this is so.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Baltimore *American* of the 28th ult., one day later, has been received. The British steamer Nicholas I, with powder and arms, had been captured by the Federal fleet and taken into Port Royal.

A vessel had been captured in the Potomac with a quantity of medicine for the South. A large quantity of Confederate bank bills were on board. J. C. Riley was arrested on her with a large Confederate mail.

A dispatch from Stoneman's Station, Va., dated the 26th, says:

Reports came in thick and fast yesterday, to the effect that the enemy were in force on our right flank, but investigation proved that there was no cause for alarm in that direction, only a few prowling scouts having been discovered. The real cause of the excitement was the appearance of heavy bodies of the enemy's infantry on the south side of the Rappahannock, at Banks and United States Fords, with an evident purpose of preventing our crossing the river at those points.

The latest news from the Southwest is given in a dispatch from Lake Providence, La., the 17th, via Cairo, the 25th. It says:

At sundown last evening the marriage of the Mississippi with the headwaters of the Ouachita and Black rivers was consummated, and this morning a stream of 160 feet wide is raging and tearing through the break in the levee. It is impossible to say what the end will be.

There are exciting rumors reaching us by way of Vicksburg, that the enemy have evacuated Haine's Bluff, and that the 8th Massachusetts regiment has been sent up the Yazoo to garrison it. If this be true it forshadows the fall or evacuation of Vicksburg. I do not believe it, however, as no such demonstrations have been made against the bluff as should induce an evacuation.

Correspondence from the Yazoo Pass expedition to the 17th, says matters since the reported battle are quiet.—Both the army and navy are reposing, waiting for movements in another direction.

The battery that had been taken off the U. S. gunboat DeKalb, and located so as to command that of the enemy at Glenwood, was forced to re-embark, the place being too hot for occupation.

The present land and river force is probably insufficient. The Mississippi will soon be brought to their aid, as the levees are being cut to drown out the rebels.

Last Saturday night another barge, containing a thousand bushels of coal, floated past the batteries at Vicksburg in safety, for the use of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday says that three of Admiral Porter's gunboats had reached Yazoo river by the Sunflower route, and had reached Greenwood.

The *Bulletin* further says our forces above Greenwood had abandoned the undertaking of forcing a passage, and were retiring when they met General Quimby's division, *en route* to reinforce them. A conference was had, the result of which is unknown, but it was thought that in consequence of the new route the whole force would return.

THE LATEST—OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBGRG—HEAVY FEDERAL REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY—THE YAZOO PASS TO BE WIDENED.

A dispatch from Helena, Arkansas, dated on the 21st instant, to the Cincinnatti *Commercial*, gives the following interresting information from the Yazoo Pass expedition:

The gunboat *Marmora* arrived from near Fort Greenwood yesterday, with important dispatches for Admiral Porter. It went immediately to Vicksburg. The *Marmora* brought up dispatches from Gen. Ross to Gen. Prentiss, urging that the gap in the levee at the head of Yazoo Pass be greatly widened. Gen. Prentiss had ordered a large force of soldiers to commence work imediately. The foot of the pass is eight feet below the level of the Mississippi. The project is to cut the levee all away and let the flood run through, hoping to drown the rebels out at Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York dispatch of the 27th ult., says:

The rebel Colonel, Talcott, was arrested in this city today, en route for Europe, and has been placed in Fort Lafayette. He was the constructor of the rebel fortifications at Yorktown and Fort Darling, and formerly was an officer in the United States army.

Harnegut, Deputy Auditor of the State, and Bowless and Whene, members of the Legislature, were arrested at Salem, Ind., on the 27th ult., for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

Two men were arrested in Indianapolis on the 27th ult., for cheering for Jeff. Davis in the streets.

Remarks of D. McD. Lindsay,

In the Senate during the Adjourned Session—The Ten Regiment Bill being under consideration.

Mr. Lindsay said: Mr. Speaker: I feel it a duty which I owe to my constituents, and a duty which I owe to North Carolina at large, to say something in support of this bill. It is well known by Senators, at least, that I pressed the passage of this bill during the last session of the Legislature. I favored the passage of the bill, not because it met with my approbation in every respect, but because I believed the necessitous condition of the State demanded immediate action, and I was satisfied that if amendments were continually proposed, the bill would be postponed to some future day. I think the necessities for the passage of the bill are equally as great, if not greater now, than they were when it was last discussed by this body.

It is very true that the Confederate Government is making proper effort to defend the railroad, which happens to pass through North Carolina, by which Richmond gets nearly all her supplies. I have always been satisfied, that the Confederate Government would defend the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not as a matter of choice, but because the safety of Richmond demanded it. The simple fact that the Confederate Government has a small force in North Carolina, is no reason why we should not raise the Ten Regiments proposed by this bill. For I contend that the troops sent here by that government were not sent to accomplish the purposes for which the ten regiments are proposed to be raised. If I understand the provisions of the bill, it is proposed to raise Ten Regiments for the especial protection of North Carolina, while the troops sent there are intended for the defence of Richmond and only incidentally to protect the interest of Eastern Carolina.

It is imperatively demanded of this General Assembly that prompt and speedy action be taken to perfect means by which the invading foe shall be driven from the fairest portion of our State. If any Senator hesitates, let him but behold the thousands of our women and children fleeing terror stricken from their homes, or listen to the shrieks of outraged innocence in the hands of the lustful hordes who now invade our beloved East. The impotent defence which the Confederate Government made at Roanoke Island, satisfied me, and I believe it satisfied the whole State, that if Eastern North Carolina was to be defended, she must look to some other source for aid in the hour of her trial. I cannot comprehend how any man can believe that the Confederate Government intends to defend Eastern North Carolina when it has abandoned the most populous and productive part of the whole State, with this shallow pretense of a defence, when at the same time the Confederacy had fifteen thousand idle troops in the interior, and not one had been sent in time, to aid the brave and patriotic few who contended with more than ten times their numbers. And after Col. Shaw and his men had been overpowered by superior numbers, and had been compelled to yield, censure and disgrace was attempted to be cast upon him and them, by the very men who should themselves have been censured. It was base neglect to leave the island undefended, and it was base morals to attempt to cast censure upon so gallant an officer and such brave and patriotic men. Let him who would know the cause of the fall of Roanoke Island, and the consequent desolation of Eastern Carolina, refer to the Report of the Committee of Congress who investigated the facts. If there was a place in the Confederacy susceptible of defence, that place, in my opinion, was Roanoke Island. I ask how can Senators forget the important lesson to be learned from the history of that Island.

We have in this State a sufficient number of men, not in the service of the Confederate Government, if properly organized and under the control of the Governor, to drive the enemy back to their gunboats. But we are warned by Senators and by some of the public journals, against the danger of a conflict with the General Government. I have no such apprehension. If any conflict results let it come from the Confederate Government. I cannot conceive how any one can say that North Carolina is disposed to make a conflict with the General Government, when she is raising troops for her own urgent defence, which troops are to be offered to President Davis, and put under his control for local defence. It is a fact that the right of a State, as well as of an individual, to self-protection is unquestionable, and ruin will come upon any people who shall disregard the valuable teachings of John C. Calhoun, and other distinguished statesmen upon this subject, and a consolidated despotism shall obliterate all the rights of the States.

If the Confederate Government is disposed to give to North Carolina the defence which she ought of right to have, then the ten regiments which we propose to raise by this bill, will be ready to assist the Confederate troops in their efforts to drive back the foul invader. If we judge the future by the past, we can have no conflict, because, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia hold their State reserves and they have had no conflict with the Confederate Government. Georgia not only takes such conscripts as she wants, but she says that if any military laws of the Confederate States should be inconsistent with her constitution, that such military laws must yield to State reserved rights. And if these States have their State reserves, why is it so much to be apprehended that a conflict becomes unavoidable with the Confederate Government; should North Carolina raise a reserve force.

Have her citizens proved more disloyal than those of other States, or has the State proven recreant, or have her soldiers displayed less courage or bavery on the battle-field? I can say that none of these is the case. Her citizens even in that section of the State where it is said they are most disloyal, are as loyal and patriotic as the citizens of any section of the Confederacy. It may be true that we have some traitors in the East, but who can expect otherwise, for there are bad men in every section, but I can truly say that the great body of the people are loyal.

Where are the people that have rallied more promptly and generally to the resistance of tyranny and oppression, or exhibited more unanimity than the people of Eastern Carolina or of North Carolina at large. Without intending a comparison which might seem to be odious. I assert with perfect truth, that the citizens of Carolina have been second to none in their manifestations of devotion for the rights of the South, and in sacrifices for her liberty and independence. Where are the people who have shown such a determination not to yield? We find the grey headed fathers, after they have sent their beardless boys to stand before the iron storm of the serried hosts of the enemy in Virginia, taking to the woods with their guns in their hands determined to resist the invader to the utmost, and this they have done after the Confederate Government had withdrawn all protection from them. Then to speak of such a people as being disloyal. Sir! history fails to speak of a people more loyal or patriotic than the citizens of Eastern Carolina. Where are the people who have contributed more in blood or treasure than the good Old North State?

When we rightly estimate the courage and determination of North Carolina troops, the mind seems hardly able to grasp the magnitude and importance of their welcome aid and assistance on nearly every battle-field in the Old Dominion. Their valuable assistance upon any one of the many battle-fields, where they have fought and fell, will strike the world with admiration and comparison with the gallant deeds of a Cortes or a Napoleon. And the whole of their deeds viewed together staggers the mind by their grandeur and importance. Defences which had cost McClellan, the greatest general in the Yankee army, incessant labor for months, upon which their ablest engineers had exhausted their arts, and were believed to be impregnable, in a few days were demolished and captured with North Carolina troops in the front ranks. Sir, every field of battle from Richmond to Sharpsburg has been drenched with their blood, and their bleaching bones are there, vindicating the determined courage and unconquerable spirit of her soldiers. And yet, Senators says, if we raise a reserve force of only ten thousand men, to protect the wives and children of these brave men, and save their homes from desolation, we are seeking a conflict with the General Government.

I greatly desire to see no conflict between the Confederate and the State authorities. I would especially avoid it in our present position, and I trust none will occur. I trust that President Davis will understand that our claims to protection are eminently equitable and just. But if it is deemed necessary, that we should quietly submit, when many of the best citizens of North Carolina are torn from their homes in the dreary hours of the night, and their bereaved and terror stricken families insulted and mocked by cold indifference and disgust; if it is deemed necessary that each citizen shall be imprisoned and murdered, and their wives and daughters subjected to horrible outrage, and we look quietly on; I say sir, if all this is necessary in order to avoid a conflict with the Confederate Government, then in the name of High Heaven let conflict or anything else come. Death itself were preferable.

I consider our allegiance is first due to the glorious old State who has borne and sustained us, on whose escutcheon rests no blot, on whose brow burns no brand of shame or dishonor, and of whom we shall be recreant and unworthy sons, if we fail to protect her hallowed soil from the polluting tread of hireling invaders.

Sir, I am as anxious to prosecute this war to a successful termination as any Senator here; I am as willing to vote the last cent in the treasury and the last man in the State, but for the sake of justice and humanity, let North Carolina have that protection which she merits, and let us endeavor to maintain her civil liberty. Let us do our duty to our country and trust the consequencies to Him who is too wise to err and too good to forsake so just a cause!

Important from Florida--Jacksonville in Possession of a Negro Regiment.

The most dispondent of our people have contended that, should the enemy arm the slaves of the South for the subjugation of their masters, Europe would interfere and put a stop to the inhuman butchery, but the enemy have armed the negroes and turned them on their masters, and yet Europe looks on with folded arms. But impartial history in after times will hold Europe and the inhuman power that now rules at Washington responsible for these great wrongs on civilization. And Lincoln and Seward and their miserable radical faction who are guilty of these outrages, invite this people back into a *Union* with them. If there is any virtue, civilization or christianity left in the North will it not cry out against the perpetrators of such outrages?

The following letter, vouched for by citizens of the highest standing, appears in the Savannah *Republican*. Let every soldier in the Confederate army read it and it will heat their blood and nerve their arms to strike home when the battle rages highest and when the death struggle comes. Every negro taken in arms should be immediately hung:

Tallahassee, Fla., March 26.—On Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1863, three Yankee gunboats and two transports steamed up the St. John's and landed, for the third time, at Jacksonville. For some time before, the enemy had contented himself with sending one gunboat up to the city and often with a flag of truce; but when without such flag, it had been their practice to stop but a few minutes and turn and go back down the river to their anchorage inside the bar. This had been continued so long that the citizens had learned to give themselves very little concern when the gunboats came up, and hence, on the morning of the 10th before they were aware of their danger, the enemy had drawn their transports in to the wharves, and landed a regiment of negroes, commanded by Col. Higginson, and placed out their sentinels and pickets in every quarter of the city. The citizens were, of course, all kept as prisoners, and so continued for nine days with the most scrupulous watchfulness. During this time, I was one day summoned to appear before the provost marshal, and give my parole of honor not to leave the limits of the city without permission. There were few men in the city who were able to bear arms. One Lieut. Butler, of Capt. Oliver's company in Tennessee, recruiting. Two were captured, one of whom was imprisoned; the other was seen at large in the city, and as he was the son of Puran Moody—once a citizen of Jacksonville, but who left the place on its evacuation by the enemy last April—he was treated with less rigor. The fourth, Sergeant Forbes Doggett, of Capt. Robert's company in Virginia, was probably also taken, as he did not escape with Lieut. Butler, who was with him at his mother's residence. I was amongst the last who were sent for, and had gone home and shut myself up, determined to see as little of the enemy as possible. From this, however, I was summoned by a negro Corporal and four black soldiers, armed with muskets and bayonets, who ordered me to march to the Colonel and take the oath. One walked on each side, and two behind—the Corporal by the side. At every turning of the street he ordered, "file right," or "file left," as the case might be. To be so ordered by negroes was the most mortifying trial that I had ever undergone, but this was not all. Reaching the Colonel's quarters I was ordered to take the oath. I remonstrated that I was an old man, unable to bear arms and scarcely able to cut a piece of wood for my family. He replied that if I could not bear arms I could aid others, and I could take the oath or walk up stairs to prison. Having a large and distressed family I was compelled to yield, and then received a pass. Thereafter, when I went into the streets I was compelled to show it to a negro sentinel posted at every corner. Being permitted to pass, I was forbidden to walk on the side walk and was obliged to go in the street around these sable gentlemen. The few women who went into the street were constantly called to by the negroes who were off duty with "come here, my love and sit down by me," or "sit in my lap," and with other expressions which I cannot mention.

One old lady, a Mrs. Churchill, who had lost all her slaves, and everything else that she had, at St. Marys, in Georgia, where she had resided, and had reached Jacksonville a short time before, was said to have been whipped by the black wretches. They also threatened to whip three other poor women who had no protectors. I determined to run the pickets, stealing out with my family as best I could, and escape, but found it impossible. Fortunately, however, I learned that Lt. Col. McCormick had sent in a flag of truce, with an offer to take away all the citizens who could get out to the Brick Yard Church, and I was informed by the Adjutant of the Federals, that I, and any others of the citizens who desired, could leave the place, and I did so with my family, and every other person who could get away. We were not permitted, however, to take anything but our clothes—not even a blanket or any other article to sleep upon, nor anything to eat out of. This was on the 19th March. The Hon. S. L. Burritt had previously escaped in the night, and was supposed to have gone up the river to the plantation of A. M. Reed. The Federal commander sent a force after him, and threatened, when he should be brought in, to hang him. The force sent did not, however, succeed in finding him, but returned, bringing Mr. Reed with them, who was held as a prisoner.

The operations carried on by Gen. Finegan in command of our forces were so planned as to not only fail in driving the negroes permanently into their gunboats, but to have emboldened them to cut down all the fine shade trees in the city and barricade the streets. In order, too, to give them a clear view, they set fire to and burned down all the houses, from the second square west of the Judson House square to the brick yard, including the residence and other buildings of Dr. C. S. Emery, and those in his vicinity. Also the residence and all other buildings of Col. O. Hart, Assistant Secretary of State, and all others in his vicinity, and cut down and destroyed all the fine shade trees which so greatly beautified all that part of the city. Also all the houses in the vicinity of that formerly occupied by Gen. Hopkins.

The force of the enemy in Jacksonville was about 1,400—made up to this number by reinforcements which came up after the place was taken possession of by them on the 10th of March. This I heard the officers in the city state as the number of their troops. They were all negroes, commanded by white officers.

The marines from the gunboats were also in the city during the day when not on duty.

I learned that the object of this invasion was to colonize East Florida, and that that part of the St. Johns was to be settled by Germans. Our property taken by the enemy was to be sold at auction, to be purchased by the Germans when they arrived, and the proceeds to go for the benefit of the government of the United States. Thomas Andrew.

Charleston Items.—The following items are from the *Mercury* of Monday:

Movements of the Enemy.—The enemy begins to exhibit unwonted activity along our coast. On Wednesday last twenty-one vessels, four of which were evidently turreted iron-clads, and the rest gunboats or transports, appeared in North Edisto river. These vessels could be plainly seen by our pickets at White Point, and the transports seemed to be without any considerable number of troops on board. On Thursday only fourteen steamers remained.

Official intelligence was received on Saturday that a gunboat and three transports had approached Cole's Island, at the mouth of the Stono, and landed a small force, supposed not to exceed to hundred men. Nothing definite was ascertained as to their object, but it is generally believed to have been a reconnoissance, preliminary to more imposing movements.

The blockading fleet on Saturday numbered twenty vessels. A steamer flying the French flag was also noticed in the offing.

Arrival of Prisoners.—The prisoners captured at Savannah a few days ago, consisting of two captains, one corporal and six privates, all of the 47th New York regiment, arrived here on Saturday, and are now in custody. They express their belief that the attack on Charleston will certainly be made soon, but profess to know nothing of the time or manner of the movement.

Tuesday's *Mercury* has the following:

The Enemy Landing Below.—Reports reached the city last evening, by the Savannah train, to the effect that, on Sunday afternoon, two regiments of the enemy landed upon John's Island and drove in our pickets. In the skirmishing which ensued, three of the enemy are said to have been made prisoners. It is also stated that the Yankees have landed a force upon Seabrook's Island, about 12 miles from Adams' Run.

In consequence of these movements, Gen Hagood has ordered all the ladies away from Adams' Run.

The blockades off the bar yesterday numbered 22 vessels.

Departure of the French Consul.—On Sunday last despatches were received by the commander of the French war steamer *Milan*, ordering that vessel to leave this harbor without delay. The roughness of the weather prevented the departure of the steamer yesterday; but we understand that she goes to-day carrying off the French Consul and Vice Consul, with their families and effects. As to the reason for this hasty movement, the community is left in a state of pleasing uncertainty.

George Howard, Esq., long Editor and Proprietor of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, formerly the Tarboro' *Press*, died in Tarboro' on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Howard was an honest man, a good and useful citizen, and a true friend of the Confederacy.

A Union refugee from Port Hudson says there are many Union men in the vicinity, who know each other by secret signs. One of their "secret signs" is to sign fictitious names to bogus shinplasters. If you have your pocket picked in a crowd you may rest satisfied it is another "sign" that they are "about."

Morgan's official report of his late fight at Liberty states that it lasted six hours, that he drove the enemy two miles, when they were heavily reinforced and held their position. Morgan's loss in officers was heavy.

The most sympathetic chord to touch in a poor man's heart these times, is to give him a cord of wood.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From some derangement in the wires we got no dispatches last night. All will be right to-day, we hope.

LATER FROM EUROPE—INSURRECTION IN POLAND, &c.

So absorbed are we in our own affairs that we have thought but little of what was going on abroad, but we are reminded by the last arrival that an insurrection is raging in Poland, which seems to be stirring up all Europe:

The steamship Bohemian with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., arrived at Portland on the 27th of March. She brings one day's later news than previously received.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A telegraphic dispatch from Oracow, says the following proclamation by Gen. Langiewitz, dated March 10, has been published, and that it has produced a prodigious effect:

"Countrymen: In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible abuses and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization.

"Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we shall triumph in the great struggle for liberty and independence.

"The struggle, commenced by unarmed people, has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with energy in the presence of this war to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillages and conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

"Poland feels painfully the absence of a central power capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summoning new associates to the field.

"Although the nation possesses more capable and worthy citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the weight of the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

"While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government.

"I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors.

"Poles of all the provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovites I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all of you. The liberty of Poland must be achieved.

"The concord of all citizens, irrespective of classes, of religions, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will give to us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy and insure the independence of our country.

"To arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland.

"Langiewitz."

In terms of the above, Langiewitz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. Gen. Wysopi has been appointed his military coadjutor and director. The civil administration has been entrusted to Paentjowski.

It is reported that all the independent members of the Council of State of Poland have sent in their resignations.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia has sent a dispatch stating that whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as they continue in armed insurrection."

A Cabinet council had been held in Paris to consider what action was necessary in regard to the above dispatch.

Prince Metterrich, the Austrian Embassador, was about to proceed to Vienna.

The Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Paris, had gone to Berlin to confer with his Government in regard to the Polish question.

A dispatch from Cracow, dated the 10th March, says that preparations are being made by both the Poles and Russians for a great battle.

The insurrectionary forces of Poland are computed at forty thousand.

From Tennessee.—The *Rebel* of the 29th has the following under its "Situation" head:

The hoofs of the cavalry have been clattering over the roads around Nashville, and the guns of Forrest have echoed in the ear of the State Capital.

"The exploit of Thursday was signal. Like most of the achievements of our mounted men, it evinces great daring, shrewd foresight and admirable management. It comes to us pleasantly upon the heels of the unlucky trip near Milton.

"Brentwood is half way between Nashville and Franklin. An attack upon the garrison stationed there had to be made by a flank movement upon the enemy's advance, the line of which extends as far as Spring Hill. Hence Gen. Forrest penetrated thirty miles into the heart of Rosecraus' camp, beat down an important barricade, burnt a chief causeway, captured a large force and rode away again with his trophies to Columbia. No feat of the kind has graced the arms of our cavalry since the splendid dash of the same great chief upon Murfreesboro' last summer.

"The consequence will prove more significant than the mere action now implies.

"Rumors reach us of heavy firing on our right throughout the forenoon of yesterday, but we fail to receive confirmation of this, although we have positive intelligence of movements, which might or might not have arrived at a fighting point; and in any event the status of affairs along the "stage-road" about Woodbury and Readyville is such as to lead to many rumors and expectations of active operations.

Cheering tidings also from the Eastward.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *Advocate* learns from a surgeon of Gen. Marshall's army, that that General has captured the notorious East Tennessee renegade Gen. Carter, and his whole command, somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Bourbon county, Ky. Col. Jenkins, also surrounded and captured the 14th Kentucky Regiment of the Federal army.

Passengers on the train represent the loss of Gen. Forrest's command in the late fight as trifling."

Tobacco is the speculative staple of Northern North Carolina and Southern Virginia, and it has received such an immense boost upwards in price as to have stimulated its culture in all the border counties. Among others, we hear that in Franklin county, in this State, the great rage is for planting tobacco, irrespective of the cry of the country for food. Surely this is not only wrong but impolitic and short-sighted, and we trust the planters will think better of it while there is yet time.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Federals at Vicksburg are nearly all sick. The scurvy dogs could'nt take Vicksburg, and so they took—the scurvy.

The ladies of Nashville sent to the Virginia Bible society, as a present to the soldiers in Virginia, over 1200 Bibles and Testaments.